professional courses, a pre-matric and a post-matric scholarship scheme will be introduced. A revised coaching and remedial tuition scheme would be designed to improve the employability and academic performance of students belonging to the minority communities. Guidelines have been issued already to improve the representation of minorities, including Muslims in Government, public sector enterprises, public sector banks etc. The Corpus of the Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF) would be augmented and its operations expanded and streamlined.

(vii) Dissemination of information regarding health and family welfare schemes will be done in Urdu and regional languages in such districts blocks and towns with a substantial minority population. A basket of choice in contraception will also be made available, along with ensuring easy access to such services.

(viii) A comprehensive amendment of the Wakf Act is proposed to address existing deficiencies.

(ix) A suitable agency would assist in the development of Wakf properties so that the augmented income could be utilized for the purposes intended.

(x) All personnel, like Government employees, teachers, health personnel would be sensitized to the importance of diversity and social inclusion.

(xi) Civil Rights Centres will be opened in universities, beginning with Central universities.

(xii) A High Level Committee has been constituted to review the Delimitation Act and the concerns expressed by the Sachhar Committee regarding anomalies in the representation of Muslims will be considered in the course of this review.

(xiii) It has been decided in principle to set up an Equal Opportunity Commission (EOC) to look into grievances regarding discrimination. An expert group will study and recommend its structure and function.

(xiv) In order to promote diversity and social inclusion in educational institutions, work places and living spaces, and expert group will be constituted to propose an appropriate "'diversity index". Such an index can be the basis for providing incentives for better representation in all three areas mentioned above.

(xv) A National Data Bank (NDB) and an autonomous Assessment and Monitoring Authority (AMA) will be set up which will analyse the data so generated and suggest appropriate policies to Government on a continuous basis.

(e) Does not arise.

Assistance to minority youths for self employment

227. SHRI AMIR ALAM KHAN: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the procedure for seeking assistance from Government for unemployed youths of minority communities for their self employment;

(b) what amount of assistance is provided to the unemployed youths; and

(c) the amount of assistance actually provided to them during the last three years, State and UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRl A.R. ANTULAY): (a) National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC) provides loans at concessional rates for self employment/income generating activities to persons belonging to the minority communities living below double the poverty line.

Loans are provided through State Channelising Agencies (SCAs) nominated by the respective State/UT Governments. Micro-credit is provided through SCAs as well as non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

(b) Under the term loan scheme of NMDFC, a maximum loan amount of Rs. 5.0 lakhs is admissible to the beneficiary. Similarly, under the micro-credit scheme a loan amount of Rs. 25,000 is availabale per member of the Self Help Group (SHG).

(c) A Statement showing the amount disbursed, State/UT-wise, for the last three years is given below.

Statement

State-wise disbursements of NMDFC for 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07

(Rs. in lakhs)

SI. No.	State	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	928	854	757
2.	Assam	54	310	100
3.	Bihar	811	1	305
4.	Chandigarh	6	5	3
5.	Chhattisgarh	50	0	100
6.	Delhi	100	11	5
7.	Gujarat	100	0	295
8.	Himachal Pradesh	150	150	115
9.	Haryana	275	350	415
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	366	300	370
11.	Jharkhand	100	109	7
12.	Kerala	2180	2000	3275
13.	Karnataka	1243	550	0
14.	Maharashtra	1025	0	75
15.	Manipur	0	0	0
16.	Madhya Pradesh	235	0	0
17.	Mizoram	0	0	200
18.	Nagaland	430	850	500

1	2	3	4	5
19.	Orissa	99	115	5
20.	Pondicherry	10	5	10
21.	Punjab	350	500	525
22.	Rajasthan	181	105	155
23.	Tamil Nadu	325	655	952
24.	Tripura	50	5	25
25.	Uttar Pradesh	1983	1118	0
26.	Uttaranchal	5	309	265
27.	West Bangal	2867	2510	2818
	TOTAL:	13903	10812	11277.

Potential of energy generation from wind and solar power

†228. SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the potential of generation of energy from wind power and solar power in Rajathan, source-wise;

(b) the amount of energy generated by each source alongwith the names of districts involved;

(c) the scheme for exploitation of the remaining capacity; and

(d) whether Government would consider the proposal regarding tripartite arrangement involving Central Government, the Rajasthan Government and the private investors to exploit energy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): (a) and (b) A gross wind power potential of 5400 MWe has been estimated in Rajasthan based on areas having wind power density of 200 Watts per square metre or more at 50 metre hub height and assuming land availability in potential arears @ one percent and land requirement @ 12 hectare per MW. Solar radiation has been estimated at 6 kwh per square metre for most parts of the Rajasthan. The cumulative wind power installed capacity in the districts of Chittorgarh, Sikar and Jaisalmer is 470 MW upto 30.06.2007. However, in view of the high initial cost of generation of solar power currently estimated at Rs. 20/kwh, the same has not been exploited for grid quality power generation purpose. Accordingly, three technology demonstration grid interactive SPV power projects aggregating 150 KWp have only been set up in the districts of Jaipur and Jhunjhunu upto 30.06.2007.

(c) The Union Government of India promotes setting up of wind power projects in the country, including Rajasthan, through fiscal incentives such as concessional customs duty on certain components excise duty exemption, ten years tax holiday on income generated from wind power projects and accelerated depreciation. This apart, preferential tariff is being provided for wind power in most of the potential States, including Rajasthan.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.